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 THE DEMOCRAT,  
 Canton, Ohio.

**THE DEMOCRAT.**  
 Published at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday, June 24, 1880, for the month of July, 1880, at the rate of \$1.00 per copy in advance. It is also delivered to any part of the city at the same rate.  
 Correspondence, containing important news, selected from all parts of the county, will be received and addressed in every communication as a private guarantee of good faith.  
 Any person sending in a Club of FOUR CASH YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS will be entitled to a copy of THE DEMOCRAT free for one year.

**The Democrat.**  
 ESTABLISHED A. D. 1833.

A. McGREGOR, Editor.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President,

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Vice President,

WM. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

COUNTY TICKET.

Clerk,

JOHN T. HAYS.

Auditor,

MARION M. KING.

Commissioner,

GEORGE STOVER.

Infirmary Director,

LEWIS ESSIG.

Surveyor,

JOHN H. HOLL.

Coroner,

ELI WAGNER.

OAKES AMES is dead, but that note book yet speaks.

If the R-republican Convention could do its work over again it would do it an other way.

A good ticket for workingmen—Garfield, a constant advocate of low wages and a champion of Chinese immigration.

—Chicago News.

New York claims a population of 1,500,000 under the new census, and Philadelphia 842,000.

The Prohibition county ticket: Auditor, Frank M. Orr; Clerk, Charles H. Barlett; Commissioner, Martin Deaux; Infirmary Director, John Hardgrove.

OCCASIONALLY a pig-headed fool of a Republican empties himself by declaring Garfield will sweep Ohio by forty or fifty thousand majority. "The earth bath bubbles, as the water hath, and these are of them." It is all wind.

THEY intend to offend Judge Poland General Bank's and Judge McCreary's report, that Garfield perjured himself in his testimony in the Credit Mobilier business, by A. C. Heising's affidavit that he is a man of truth and veracity.

It will now be in order for Congressman McKinley to make believe that he is of consequence in Congress on the Tariff question. By reading the proceedings of Congress one would hardly know there was such a man as McKinley there at all.

DURING the balloting at Chicago, the Cincinnati Commercial, whenever the name of Garfield was mentioned, treated it with great contempt. I, is, however, so rejoiced over the defeat of Grant, it swallows Garfield and Arthur, promising to read the platform next winter.

SECRETARY SHERMAN had Chester A. Arthur turned out of the New York Custom House, Secretary Sherman turned in gave Chester A. Arthur the next to the highest honor at the disposal of the Convention. Secretary Sherman's ways are too sinuous to follow when he gets down to such dirty work.

THAT DARK HORSE.

THE MOST CONTEMPTIBLE FEATURE THUS FAR AT CHICAGO IS THE CHATTER ABOUT GARFIELD.

HE HAS NOT A RECORD TO RUN ON FOR PRESIDENT, AND IT IS EXTREME FOOLISHNESS TO BE WASTING TIME ON HIM.—Cin. Commercial, Editorial, June 8, 1880.

Massillon Democrats are in suspense, caused by the uncertainty as to whether their battle-cry will again be "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform," or simply "Frod."—American.

The suspense is now over, so far as Democrats are concerned; but not so far as Republicans are concerned. Garfield and his record of "Frod," Credit Mobilier, DeGolyer pavement swindle, Salary Grab, and all that are loads that cause "suspense."

THE Republican District Convention at Alliance, last week, Thursday, renominated Congressman McKinley for the "third term." The Major is more lucky than Grant. It was done, too, by acclamation, for the machine was set thus:

N. B. Billingsley, of Carroll, was nominated for their Presidential Elector, and Samuel C. Bowman, of Massillon, was renominated for member of the State Board of Equalization, for the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of Stark and Carroll.

## THE REPOSITORY TO THE RESCUE,

### TRYING TO CLEAR GARFIELD OF CREDIT MOBILIER CORRUPTION.

But Admits He Was "Not Sufficiently Careful."

We are delighted to see that the Repository is disposed to defend Garfield, and his connection with Credit Mobilier.

It has not got up to the point of defending his five thousand dollars retainer fee for his assistance in securing the De Golyer swindle. This, however, will come, no doubt. So far, so good.

It seems our neighbor journal was induced to enter the lists by some encouraging words in the DEMOCRAT of last week, in which we expressed a willingness to correct any erroneous statement in giving the history of Mr. Garfield's connection with the disgraceful and infamous Credit Mobilier steal.

Our readers will remember it was a successful scheme to plunder the Government, and the influence of leading members of Congress were necessary, and hence Oakes Ames put the bribing stock "where it would do the most good."

The committee appointed to investigate, of which Poland was chairman, was a whitewash affair, for they only condemned Ames and Brooks, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, the only Democrat in the batch, and sought to screen Garfield and the others, who were not only guilty of taking the bribe, but actually tried to lie themselves out of it most contemptibly.

In proof of Mr. Garfield's disgraceful conduct and situation, we give extracts from two leading Republican papers showing their judgment at the time:

Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess that at some time he has held this stock, and at some time under stress of conscience, let us hope, that is not fully proven—got rid of. Now let us go slowly over the list:

JAMES A. GARFIELD OF Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received \$320, which after the investigation began he was to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.

These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful, and no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.

—N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

Of the members referred to, Messrs. Kelley and GARFIELD present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their case is that had they taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.—N. Y. Times Feb. 19, 1873.

In addition to the above, we append an address by Republicans of his own Congressional district, issued in September, 1878. We commend this address to the worshipful masters and assistants of the Repository:

GEN. GARFIELD TRIED BY A JURY OF HIS OWN PARTY AND FOUND GUILTY.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We who address you were appointed a committee for this purpose by an independent convention of Republicans, assembled for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person as candidate for Congress in opposition to James A. Garfield.

The cause which impelled the calling of that convention and inspired its action, are set forth in the resolutions by it adopted and printed herewith. To the indictment contained in those resolutions, and the evidence submitted in support thereof, we respectfully call your attention and ask your candid consideration.

We have no grievances. We never sought favors at Mr. Garfield's hands, and have no personal quarrel with him. On the contrary we have been among his warmest political friends and supporters, and now only attack his acts and conduct in public life, and the character he has thereby attained.

It is easier to float with the tide than to row against it, and we regret the necessity that compels us to denounce him.

The Republican party to which we belong has triumphantly carried the nation through the great ordeal of its existence. Peace and union are established from the Lakes to the Gulf and from Ocean to Ocean. It has demonstrated the problem of self-government. It has vindicated the principles of personal liberty, and the equality of all men before the law. It is glorious in history and achievement. But it cannot long live upon history alone. It must meet the issues of to-day. These are not the blood stirring ones of National existence and personal liberty—those are settled and past. The issues now are finance, personal integrity and the means of procuring bread. Over us is a national debt of vast proportions.

We review with pride our party history and achievements, but we now see fraud in high places eating at its vitals. Its Revenue officers are found stealing and dividing with whisky rings. Its Secretaries sell post-traderships; its Congressmen raise their own salaries and make them retroactive; take great fees for argument on pavement jobs before boards of their own creation, and pocket the dividends of great frauds like the Credit Mobilier; corruption rides in \$1,600 landaulets, purchased at government expense, and Congressmen build palaces at the Capital, while the people toil and sweat under their burthens—they forget they are but the servants of the nation and act as if they were its owners, seeking to wring from it the greatest possible number of dollars for their own base purposes.

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its whisky ring revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned; Belknap is deposed and impeached; and only escapes conviction by a technicality; its salary stealing, Credit Mobilier, pavement jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired, James A. Gar-

field remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent pavement lawyer, nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 3,560 majority, was buried at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,500 majority. The office holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked them. Ben Butler sat like an incubus on the Republican party of Massachusetts, until, from being a Republican state with 100,000 majority, it elected a Democratic Governor.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,526 majority in 1874. "On what a fall was there my countrymen!" Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood, almost defeated, he stands a sad monument of avarice and greed.

By the arts of the orator and demagogue, of which he is a consummate master, he is striving and struggling, and may postpone the day of his final doom, but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall, "Hine, mene, takti upharin."

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Forgetting his duty to his country and constituents, in his haste to serve his bondholding masters, on the 13th of last July he committed himself to the defense of that great fraud upon the people, the demonization of the silver dollar, and denounced its restoration as a "swindle on a vast scale as to make the achievement illustrious."

That speech was so weak in its logic; so damning in its political heresies; so ruinous to the high pretensions to statesmanship of its author, it is suppressed by the Republican papers in his district, and is only to be found in the Congressional Record. Holding post offices and places of emolument at his will, they dare to raise their voices only in his praise.

If the R-republican party would survive it must strike from its rolls the last dishonored name, and select only honest, true and brave men to fill its high places.

Framing oratory upon the horrors of Andersonville and Libby, and the disordered condition of the South are a poor compensation for want of integrity. The fools who believe that another great rebellion or payment of the rebel debt are imminent, are only found in the post offices and lunatic asylums. The people know better, and that cry of the demagogue to arouse fears that he may get their votes ought to avail nothing. In conclusion, fellow citizens, we present to you Gen. J. S. Cass, one of your brave defenders in the great rebellion.

We call upon you, fellow Republicans, to vindicate your manhood and independence.

Break your party shackles, rebuke corruption, and vote like freemen for honesty and reform.

G. N. TUTTLE, P. BOSWORTH, H. H. HINE, of Lake county.

J. A. GIDDINGS, of Ashtabula.

L. E. DURFEE, of Geauga.

L. M. BROWN, of Portage.

A. YOUNG, of Trumbull.

We now give the article in the Repository of the 18th inst. And this we do with pleasure, for if there is anything that can mitigate Mr. Garfield's course in this matter, we want to give it, and give him the benefit of it. We have no vindictive feeling toward Gen. Garfield. The Poland report in 1873 made scapegoats of Ames and Brooks, and absconded with Garfield and Cofax, while admitting that they were smeared all over by the same transactions. But read the Repository article:

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Stark County Democrat and other Bourbon journals have begun their campaign against Garfield by charges of corruption, etc., and in the last issue of the Democrat, it says "if we make a single erroneous statement in giving the history of Garfield, and his connection with the Credit Mobilier swindle, we shall gladly correct."

Now, as the Democrat editorially charges Garfield with no specific fraud in the Credit Mobilier matter, but merely says he was "connected with" that affair, it is not necessary that we show the Democrat wherein it should retract. But, for the purpose of testing the Democrat's sincerity, we quote the following from a newspaper article concerning a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the Credit Mobilier matter:

"On Feb. 13th, 1873, the committee submitted a unanimous report, recommending the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and entirely exonerating Mr. Garfield, Henry L. Dawes, Wm. D. Kelley and other Congressmen whose names had been mentioned in connection with the charges. The part of the report which relates to Garfield and the last named Congressman is as follows:—

"The committee do not find that either of the above named gentlemen, in contracting with Mr. Ames, had any corrupt motive or purpose, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any; nor did either of them suppose that he was guilty of any impropriety or even delinquency in becoming a purchaser in this stock."

"The committee were not able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in the Credit Mobilier stock."

"The committee find nothing in the conduct of either of these members in taking this stock that calls for any commendation by the committee."—Pages 8, 9 and 10 of Report.

"The committee were unable to find that any of the members of Congress, who took this stock were affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in the C. M. stock. The committee could scarcely have said less, because the Union Pacific Railroad Company had long before obtained of Congress all it desired, and at that time, and even for several years after, there was no legislation undertaken which could affect the holders of the C. M. stock."

"Such is the whole case. The committee, composed of men of both parties, find nothing in the conduct or motives of Gen. Garfield and others that calls for any recommendation," such as the censure of the House. The only criticism that this committee of intelligent men make, is that the members, in taking this stock, "were not sufficiently guarded in ascertaining what they were getting, and that in their opinion the assurance of a good investment was all the assurance they needed."

"Added to this is the statement of Judge Black, of his thorough knowledge as to Mr. Garfield's integrity, and Judge Thurman's declaration on the stump, that he (Garfield) was without reproach in the matter. The fact is, all respectable Democrats who were informed in the case have made similar avowals. Intelligent and fairminded men will accept the conclusion of the House committee, and of such Democrats as Judge Black and Judge Thurman, rather than the malignant assertions of the mud-slinging press, especially when they have shown their disregard of the facts by suppress-

ing the most important facts of the document."

What has the Democrat to say in response to this? Did Mr. Thurman falsify and deceive when he declared Garfield innocent? Was Judge Black mistaken? Was the committee blind?

Will the Democrat correct? No, it will not. The Democrat will lie, slander and defame. Why? Because it hasn't anything else to do; doesn't know how to do anything else; never did know and never will. Besides, if it had the ability to treat a question fairly and upon its merits, it prefers the arbitrary and malicious style. It would not reform if it knew how. It is past hope of redemption, and the only bright side of its picture is the fact that its influence is limited and its believers few. It has come to such a pass that if one wants to discover the truth, you can do so by reversing the statements of the Democrat. Mr. McGregor, disappoint your readers once, and give them a little truth.

It will be seen the Rep claims that Judge Black and Senator Thurman acquitted Garfield of all wrong. When the proper document, over the signatures of these gentlemen shall appear, it will then be time enough to consider it.

The facts in the case are admitted. Mr. Garfield himself does not deny them—has not. His friends deny them not. He took the \$329 of interest, thus admitting the whole transaction. But let us give a brief history of the affair:

"The Credit Mobilier was a stupendous and successful plunder scheme, but very simple in its origin and plan of action. Congress had voted money and land enough to build the Pacific railroad without any considerable issue of bonds or stock. The lands amounted to not less than 30,000,000 acres and cash to \$65,000,000. The directors of the road were forbidden by law from engaging in contracts or holding other interests of profit. They could not become beneficiaries of their trust until that obstacle was overcome. They soon found a way to do it. A company known as the Credit Mobilier, organized upon the French plan, had procured a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which proved to be a failure in its hands. This charter was purchased, and a ring of officers and directors of the Union Pacific railroad obtained absolute control of its affairs. They contracted with themselves under another name for the construction of the road at exorbitant prices. The contract price was forty-seven millions of dollars. They swindled the United States, the bondholders, and the stockholders for the benefit of their own close corporation.

In 1868, Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, and others, known as the "Boston party," got possession of the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier. At that time Oakes Ames was a member of Congress and a manufacturer of repented wealth. The great contracts passed into his hands, but the dividends of the Credit Mobilier had already attracted attention. Washburne introduced a resolution in the House, which alarmed the jobbers for their immense profits. Cofax, then Speaker and one of the ratures of the ring, silenced this movement for a time by parliamentary tricks, in which he had the aid of Garfield.

Still the Credit Mobilier monopolists were uneasy, and proposed to buy off opposition. In Jan. 1868, Ames wrote to McComb, one of the heaviest contractors, who afterwards started the investigation from motives of revenge. "I have assigned, as far as I have gone," (certain shares to different states) "the 50 per cent increase I want to distribute here and soon." A few days after he was still more urgent. He wrote again: "In view of Washburne's move here, I go in for making our bond dividend in full. I want that \$14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. We want more friends in this Congress." As he himself said, "the object was to put the stock where it would do the most good." The stock was then selling at \$350 a share on a par value of \$100. It was issued in blocks of thirty, twenty and ten shares to members of Congress, at par, and the so-called purchase was more than extinguished by the accrued dividends. It was nice stock to hold. Garfield was assigned ten shares at par; the selling price paid for the stock, and left it clear in his hands with a balance of \$329, which Ames paid him.

"The disclosure of the corruption was made by the N. Y. Sun in 1872. A Presidential election was then impending, and the Republican leaders implicated were quick to deny any connection with the fraud. Garfield's statement was more explicit and bolder than that of any of his confederates in crime. At the meeting of Congress in Dec. 1872, the Presidential election being over, Mr. Blaine left the Speaker's chair and coming down to the floor, moved an investigation. It was ordered, with Judge Poland of Vermont as chairman, and Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, McCreary of Iowa, (late Sec'y of War), Nicklack of Indiana, and Merrick of Maryland—three Republicans and two Democrats. It commenced taking testimony Dec. 12, 1872. At first Oakes Ames was not disposed to make any exposure, but when the incriminated members of Congress combined to swear him down and free themselves by rank perjury, his blood warmed quickly, and he determined to let the truth be known, though in the end there was much concealed.

Garfield submitted to the committee a prepared statement on Jan. 14, 1873. "I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them."

Ames was recalled Jan. 23, 1872, and testified to the stock he had issued to Garfield the dividends allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hands, which Garfield pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the committee that Garfield had visited Ames, with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re-examined Jan. 29, as follows:

Question—You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing \$300? Answer—No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q—State all you know in reference to that? A—I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it, and said there was \$2,400 due him in stock and bonds. He had made a little memorandum of \$1,000 and \$1,400, and said there was \$1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, \$1,000 Credit Mobilier stock, and \$400 of stock and bonds.

Q—When was that memorandum made? A—It was made in my room. I cannot remember the date. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q—Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A—I have the figures that he made. (Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.)

Q—You say these figures were made

by Mr. Garfield? A—Yes, sir.

Q—That was his idea of what was coming to him? A—Yes, sir.

"Garfield sought to tamper with and suborn Ames, and the attempt ended in his claiming a larger share in Credit Mobilier than had been allowed to him, after having solemnly sworn a fortnight previously that he 'never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or any dividend or profits arising therefrom.' The climax was capped when Ames produced his diary with the original entry against Garfield, dated Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868, setting forth his account for ten shares of Credit Mobilier. Garfield did not dare go before the committee and confront Ames, because he knew there were still other proofs in reserve. He waited until Ames was dead, and then with Schuyler Cofax and others who had been bribed, he attempted to whitewash his 'family.'"

"The letter of our Washington correspondent gives the evidence more in detail, but what is printed in this connection is ample to furnish a clear understanding of the Credit Mobilier steal, and Garfield's criminal connection with it. He is as guilty as Cofax, who has been consigned to the universal and eternal contempt of the American people."

Now, let the Rep. publish the history of this disgraceful affair. Lay the facts before the readers of the Rep. and let them judge for themselves. Do not withhold the truth in a matter so important. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

So, do not withhold or suppress, but print with a view to truth, justice and fair dealing.

We have once or twice published the opinion entertained by a large number of General Garfield's constituents. We give below two opinions of Republican newspapers on would-be Vice President Arthur:

Mr. Arthur, the candidate for Vice President, might have had a wider and a better reputation than he has.— Worcester Spy (Rep.)

Having done so much better than was feared, or even hoped, in the nomination of the head of the Republican ticket, it is to be regretted that the convention should have done so ill in the selection of its nether end. The nomination of Arthur was unquestionably the result of a magnanimous desire to console Conkling for his ignominious defeat. It was perhaps dictated by a desire to conciliate the haughty spirit of the New York Achilles, so that he will not sulk in his seclusion as he did in 1876. But it was a sad blunder. For Arthur represents precisely all that the nomination of Garfield was intended to condemn. He is the embodiment of the machine. His nomination would evoke the hostility of the New York scratchers and insure the defeat of the party there, where above all it needs all its strength, if it were not for the fortunate circumstance that the Vice President is a political nonentity. His name will not help the ticket.—St. Paul Pioneer Press, (Rep.)

A good illustration of the "insatiable lust after office" of the Republican brigades in Brooklyn, N. Y., has just been shown. The city is Democratic by 15,000. The Republican Legislature took away from the Democratic Mayor the power of appointing city officers, and vested it in the City Controller and Auditor. These officials on Tuesday appointed Republicans at the head of every department in the city—removing Democrats. The Republicans, in their "insatiable lust for office," are equal to anything, from stealing a President to getting away with a street sweeper.

When President Zachary Taylor died on July 9th, 1850, there was due his heirs, by precedent, the balance of his salary for that year, amounting to \$10,000. The Taylors, however, were wealthy, and would not avail themselves of the privilege. Now they are poor, but still the male heirs decline to claim it, agreeing that Mrs. Dandridge and Mrs. Wood, daughter and grand-daughter of President Taylor, shall get the benefit of it. Accordingly the House last week voted to pay them the money.

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